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have any functionaries other than *ministers*: that is, servants who should owe their position, as he owed the name above every name, to lowly service and willing sacrifice. The assumption of authority and power by these ministers involved in itself all possibilities of corruption, wrong, and evil, converted his benign gospel into an instrument of oppression, and made his peace-speaking cross an ensign of carnage and devastation. The lesson of this volume is that hierarchy, in whatever form or under whatever pretence, is a wrong and an evil; that Christianity has no privileged order of men; that its true priesthood is that of philanthropic labor and self-abnegation; and that its purity can be preserved and its growth insured only under the charter conveyed in the words of its Founder: "One is your Master, even Christ, and all ye are brethren."

3. — *An English-Greek Lexicon*. By C. D. YONGE. *With many new Articles, an Appendix of Proper Names, and Pillon's Greek Synonyms*. [To which is prefixed an Essay on the Order of Words in Attic Greek Prose, by CHARLES SHORT, LL. D.] Edited by HENRY DRISLER, LL. D. New York: Harper and Brothers. 1870. Large 8vo. pp. cxv, 663.

THE appearance of a book like this gives evidence that classical studies are not expected either by scholars or by publishers to succumb under the pressure for a so-called "practical" education. As to the Latin, indeed, its study offers advantages which the most practical minded are obliged to recognize. To him who has not studied it the nomenclature of modern science is an unintelligible jargon. He is shut out from reading many most important works in science, philosophy, and history. He fails of the best help to a ready acquisition and a thorough understanding of the modern languages which come from the Latin, and even of the English, which in half its vocabulary is a Latin language. For the Greek, these obvious "practical" utilities can be claimed, if at all, only in a much inferior degree. If Greek shall continue to be studied, it will be mainly for the intrinsic qualities of the language and literature. The perfection of literary art, shining through the most perfect medium of expression, — this it is which Greek presents to the student, and in this it offers him the finest instrument of culture. To put modern literature, however excellent, in its place, is to give an imperfect education. The modern we have always with us; the student cannot, if he would, escape from its influence; to correct and supplement it, he needs to dwell on the

special excellences of ancient art, its simplicity, harmony, distinctness, and nobleness. But aside from its literature, the Greek language furnishes an unequalled *palæstra* for mental training. The intelligent and persistent effort to gain a true appreciation of its richness, subtlety, pliancy, its grace of form and delicacy of shading, is an education in itself. The study of Greek may be subject to some fluctuation; for there are fashions in pedagogy, as in other things; but it can never cease to be an element in the highest education. There will always be an enlightened and influential opinion in its favor; and the student will be warned that he cannot safely neglect it, if he wishes to obtain for himself the fullest and finest culture.

That Greek composition should have a place in the study of the language is generally admitted. It is not enough that the learner should be taught to recognize the forms of inflection and the principles of syntax as he comes upon them in the course of his reading. To make him thoroughly familiar with them, he must be made to use them for his own purposes, to find the words and the modes of combination which are required for the expression of given ideas. The necessity of doing this will render him watchful in his reading, and he will notice and remember many points of idiom which would otherwise be overlooked or forgotten. It is impossible, however, for the student to draw from his own reading all that he needs for the successful cultivation of this exercise. A good English-Greek dictionary is an indispensable necessity; the entire want of such a help for American students is the principal reason that Greek composition has been so little attended to among us. The work now given to the public can hardly fail to bring about a great change in this respect. About two thirds of the volume is occupied with a revised and enlarged reprint of Yonge's English-Greek Dictionary, which was published in England in 1849, and came to a second edition in 1856. Immediately on its appearance, Professor Drisler saw that it was fitted to supply the want so long felt in our schools and colleges. His first proposals for an American republication were issued nearly twenty years ago. He was not satisfied, however, with merely reprinting the English book: he wished to make it a more complete and trustworthy aid to the student of Greek. To one heavily burdened with duties of instruction such a task was necessarily slow, and especially so to one who could not content himself with hasty or imperfect execution. But the work has been delayed also by other causes; among them, the well-remembered fire on Franklin Square, which destroyed a whole library in stereotype-plates.

The American editor, speaking in his preface of the English work,

lays a just emphasis on the fulness and consistency with which it gives authorities for all the Greek expressions that appear in it. If a Frenchman writing English should use a vocabulary drawn without distinction from Chaucer, Spenser, Addison, Burns, Scott, and Macaulay, the result would be a strange medley of styles and dialects; but it would not be stranger than a Greek composition, the words of which were taken with the same freedom from Homer, Pindar, Herodotus, Thucydides, Plato, and Theocritus. When Charles James Fox was amusing his leisure with efforts at writing Greek, his friend, Dr. Parr, would not allow him to introduce Homeric words where an Attic style was required; and though the great orator thought it rather hard that he should be forbidden to draw upon the Greek author with whom he was most familiar, every scholar must admit the reasonableness and necessity of the restriction. It is essential that the student who uses an English-Greek dictionary should know, in regard to every word set before him, whether it was current in Athenian use, or was peculiar to the Epic, Ionic, or Doric dialects; whether it belonged to the prose language, or was confined to the idiom of poetry; whether it was known in the best times of Greek literature, or is to be found only in later and inferior writers. So obvious is this necessity, that one is surprised to learn from the editor's preface, that Yonge's work was the first of the kind to give it practical recognition by assigning authorities for every Greek word or phrase admitted into it.

It is hardly necessary to say that the American editor, in his own additions to the work, has conformed strictly to the same rule. These additions are carefully distinguished by brackets, and are very numerous and important. Taken together, they amount, as we judge, to about a seventh of the original book. Thus, at the very outset, the indefinite article *a* or *an*, which was omitted by Yonge, is treated at some length. Though generally not expressed in Greek, it is often represented by *τις*, and not seldom by the definite article *ὁ*, *ἡ*, *τό*. The usage on these points is clearly and happily stated. As we turn over the first pages, we meet with many words which were wholly wanting in the English work. Among these are ecclesiastical and religious words, such as *abbey*, *abbot*, *advent*, *alms*, *anabaptist*, *anathema*, *anchorite*, *archangel*, *archbishop*, *ark*, *ascension*, etc. Grammatical words, such as *ablative*, *accentuation*, *accusative*, *adjective*, *antepenultimate*, *antibacchius*, *apposition*, *archaism*, *augment*, etc. Words of natural science, medicine, and other arts, such as *abdomen*, *acanthus*, *afterbirth*, *agate*, *alchemist*, *alchemy*, *alembic*, *aloes*, *amaranth*, *animalcule*, *antimony*, *aorta*, *apothecary*, *aquarius*, *arc*, *astrologer*, *astrology*,

asbestos, *axis*, etc. And many other words of a miscellaneous character, such as *A*, *B*, *C* (for *alphabet*), *abbreviation*, *aborigines*, *academic*, *accountant*, *account-book*, *accretion*, *ace*, *acerbity*, *acquittance*, *acrostic*, *actuary*, *adaptation*, *adieu*, *adjournment*, *administrator*, *ado*, *adventurer*, *advertisement*, *affidavit*, *afflictive*, *afflux*, *afield*, *afresh*, *agape*, *agricultural*, *ah*, *aha*, *ajar*, *akimbo*, *alcove*, *alderman*, *ale*, *alias*, *alliteration*, *allowable*, *allusion*, *almanac*, etc. Further, there are many new words inserted without Greek equivalents, the student being referred for these to other English words of the same meaning, but of more frequent use, thus *abstinent*, *abstract* (subst.), *accommodation*, *accouchement*, *acropolis*, *acumen*, *admittance*, *affiliation*, *afloat*, *aft*, etc. For many words which were inserted in the English book, the American editor has taken notice of meanings which were overlooked or disregarded by the English compiler: thus *abiding* (= permanent), *above* (of number), *absolute* (in philosophical use), *absolution* (of sins), *abuse* (= wrong use), etc. And in very many cases, where no addition is made to the English meaning, the editor has added to the Greek words given by Yonge other words, found in good authors, which express the same meaning, or has added English phrases in which that meaning admits of peculiar idiomatic Greek expression: thus in *abate*, *abatement*, *abdicate*, *aberration*, *abet*, *abhor*, *abhorrence*, *abide*, *abject*, *ably*, *aboard*, *abode*, *abomination*, *abortive*, *abound*, *abridgment*, *abroad*, *abrogation*, *abrupt*, *absence*, *absent*, *absolutely*, *absolve*, *abstinence*, *abstract* (verb), *abstraction*, *absurd*, *abundance*, etc. Many articles — such as *abatement*, *ability*, *able-bodied*, *ablution*, *abortion*, *about*, *above*, *abscess*, *abscond*, *absorb*, *abstemious*, *abstruse*, etc. — have been greatly enlarged by the additions made to them. These statements will suffice to show that no small amount of editorial labor has been bestowed upon the book, which has thus gained largely in fulness and value.

It is, of course, often necessary or desirable in Greek composition to introduce names of persons or places. But the Greek forms for such names are not always accessible to the student, who has only the ordinary helps at his disposal. How is he to know that *France* should be rendered by *Κελτική* or *Γαλατία*, and *Spain* by *Ἰβηρία*? the *Seine* by *Σηκοάνας*, and the *Adige* by *Ἀτίσων*? *Mt. Jura* by *Ἰόπας*, and the *Harz Mountains* by *Ἀρκύνια ὄρη*? To meet these difficulties, Professor Drisler has added an appendix of about sixty pages, containing “a List of some of the more important Greek Proper Names.” The student will find here how to Hellenize the ordinary personal names, Christian names, of modern times; that, for instance, *Charles* is represented by *Κάρουλος*, *Robert* by *Ῥομπέρτος*, *Louis* by *Λοδούχρος*, *Henry* by *Ἑρρῆς*, a

form which Greek euphony has brought into a singular resemblance to our *Harry*. For such names of Teutonic origin, the authorities can only be late Byzantine writers. Is no similar authority to be found for the name *William*, which, we observe, is omitted from the list?

The prefixed essay by Professor Short, on the "Order of Words in Attic Greek Prose," occupies more than a hundred large double-column pages, and supplies a serious defect in the grammatical treatment of the language. It is strange that a branch of Greek syntax so important as this should have received hitherto so little attention from the grammarians. Professor Short mentions a number of commentaries on Greek authors which contain detached observations of more or less value; but he has himself made the first attempt to treat the subject in a systematic and thorough-going way. The result will be a lasting monument to his ability and energy. It would be difficult to point out any considerable product of scholarly research the credit of which is more entirely due to the author whose name it bears. He has taken much pains to collect the remarks of others, and has rendered them full justice in his preface; but they could do little more than serve as hints for the guidance of his own investigations. How extended and laborious these have been may be inferred from the fact that the citations given here — of course, only a selection from the whole mass — are about fifteen thousand in number. The author's conclusions are not founded upon recollections of a few passages which have chanced to attract his special attention. They are inductions drawn from a very wide range of carefully collected observations, and are thus fitted to inspire confidence in their correctness. Nor need the student fear, when he hears of fifteen thousand citations, that he will find the essay a forest of learning, in which it will be hard to make out his position and bearings. The industry with which this immense mass of material has been brought together is less remarkable than the perfect order with which it is arranged and presented. Only a mind singularly gifted with an organizing power could have reduced this multitude of particulars to a harmonious and intelligible system. So strong is the systematizing tendency that it has led him to minute uniformities of arrangement, for which his readers will be the more thankful, as few writers would have taken the pains that they require. Thus, in presenting his illustrations for each statement, he follows a constant order. "In matters involving the Verb, he has first given cases of the Finite Verb, then of the Infinitive, and then of the Participle and Verbal Adjective; in matters involving the Adverb, he has given first the Adverb of Place, then that of Time, then that of Manner, and lastly that of Degree; in matters in-

volution the Prepositions, he has given them in the following order: *ἐν, εἰς, πρὸς, ἐπὶ, παρά, ἀνά, κατά, ἀπό, ἐκ, σύν, μετά, ἄνευ, περί, ἀμφί, πρό, ἀντί, διά, ὑπέρ, ὑπό, ἕνεκα*; and where a Preposition takes two or three cases under regimen, these cases are put in the order of Declension; in matters involving Conjunctions and Conjunctive Words, he has first given those of Place, then of Time, then of Manner, then of Cause, then of Purpose or Result, then of Addition, then of Opposition, and lastly of Contingency. And in giving exceptions to general laws he has in very many instances brought forward again the same phrase or clause with the order changed. He hardly need add how much additional research and care it has cost him to give these features to the Essay."

The copious and clear analysis prefixed to this treatise, and filling nearly eleven pages, will be a valuable aid to all who use it. It will serve the purpose of an index map, giving a view of the whole ground, showing the position and relations of the different parts, and making it easy for the reader to strike any particular point that he wishes to examine.

On a broad survey of the treatise, one is strongly impressed with the freedom of the Greek language in respect to the collocation of words. The conceptions may be expressed in almost any order which is natural for the thinking mind, or which may serve to give a desired prominence to any element of the proposition. It is among the most valuable results of Professor Short's researches, that by demonstrating the usual or normal order of words he has enabled us in many cases to perceive the emphatic force which lies in deviations from it. Thus, he shows that the participle of manner or means regularly follows the verb with which it is connected; where this order is inverted, as in *μαχόμενοι ἀπέθανον ὑπὲρ Κύρου*, there is an emphasis on the participle. But in many cases the order of words is determined by an invariable usage. The student who should write *οἶσθα τὴν ἡμῶν δύναμιν* could find no authority to defend him against a charge of solecism, and in many cases where the order is not quite invariable, the exceptions are so few that the student in his exercises should be held to conformity with the prevailing usage. Thus, he should not be allowed to write *οἶσθα σεαυτοῦ τὴν δύναμιν*, though examples of such an arrangement are not wholly wanting.

It must not be supposed that the volume before us will be of service only to those who are exercising themselves in Greek composition. To all earnest students of the language it offers instruction and assistance of the highest value. The essay of which we have been speaking is essential to a complete mastery of Greek syntax; it fills a gap which is hardly less sensible in the large Grammars of Buttmann, Kühner, and Krüger

than in the smaller manuals ordinarily used in our schools and colleges. In like manner, the appended treatise on Greek Synonyms translated from the French of Alex. Pillon, is the only full and comprehensive work on the important subject which it treats. It is the only systematic attempt to bring together Greek words of nearly identical meaning, and to trace out the differences of sense or use by which they are distinguished. One excellent feature of it is the constant separation of poetic usage from that of prose, a separation marked by difference of type, and thus impressed on the eye as well as the understanding. Even as regards the English-Greek vocabulary, it would be a mistake to consider it as of use only in composition. In the reading of authors, it is often a matter of interest to see in what way or ways a given idea may be expressed by the language. As the result of such an inquiry, one may be led to give up what had before seemed a plausible interpretation, by finding that the sense at first thought of would require some different form of expression.

Looking on the volume as a whole, we do not hesitate to pronounce it a most welcome and important addition to the means of classical study in this country. It is a work which every college student should have at hand for consultation and reference. We may add that the typographical execution is singularly clear and beautiful, and that great pains have evidently been taken with the proof-reading.

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4. — *Literaturgeschichte des achtzehnten Jahrhunderts.* Von HERMANN HETTNER. In drei Theilen. Erster Theil: *Geschichte der englischen Literatur von 1660 bis 1770.* 8vo. pp. x, 537. Zweiter Theil: *Geschichte der französischen Literatur im 18. Jahrhundert.* 8vo. pp. ix, 553. Dritter Theil: *Geschichte der deutschen Literatur im 18. Jahrhundert.* In drei Büchern. 8vo. pp. viii, 430; vi, 631; vi, 416. Braunschweig: Friedrich Vieweg und Sohn. 1869.

"If it should be asked," says Kant, "whether we are now living in an enlightened age, I should answer, No, but in an age of enlightenment." It is this *Zeitalter der Aufklärung*, this transitional, clearing-up period, that Herr Hettner, in his "History of the Literature of the Eighteenth Century," aims to describe and to analyze. His work has, therefore, a much wider scope than its title indicates, and is nothing less than an attempt to sketch the most salient features of the great intellectual revolution, which followed as a corollary to the Reformation, and, by a broader assertion of the sovereignty of individual reason in opposition to tradition and authority, enfranchised modern